Gazette of the United States.

[No. LX.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1789. [Published on Wednesday and Saturday.]

THE TABLET.——No. LX.

"Among a people well-educated, the ladies have more flattery beſtowed on them than the gentlemen, and it begins ſooner."

IT cannot be ſuppoſed that women have naturally more pride of character or more perſonal vanity, than men. Both alike have their paſſions and propenſities in nature. The different modes of male and female education create a difference in opinions and manners, which is merely artificial. Vanity, when it is well-managed, is perhaps one of the moſt uſeful qualities, that either ſex poſſeſſes. It is ſo elaſtic a ſpring of action as generally ſtimulates very vigorouſly to the attainment of the object it has in view. The hero glories in his martial atchievements; the rich man in his riches; the ſtrong man in the ſtrength of his arms. But the effects of vanity are no where ſo conſpicuouſly, or ſo uſefully diſplayed as in regulating the female character and conduct. It is therefore peculiarly eſſential that it ſhould be cultivated in women, becauſe the cuſtoms of ſociety expoſe the actions of a female to a ſcrutiny rigorouſly exact. She muſt be reſtrained from error by motives ſingularly ſtrong and lively, or her deportment will ſcarcely bear ſuch rigor of inſpection.

The flattery beſtowed on the ladies by all civilized people operates upon their vanity, in ſuch a degree, as to guard them againſt the temptations, by which they are on all ſides aſſailed. Fondneſs for perſonal decorations, and a taſte for elegance highly cultivated, form an almoſt impregnable barrier againſt the allurements of vice, or the arts of pernicious ſeduction. It muſt be confeſſed, however, this paſſion may be miſapplied, and through the addreſs of artful men, may become a ſnare rather than a protection to the unwary female. But the uſual effect of it is different, and it much oftener protects virtue than betrays it.

Thoſe, who ſet the higheſt value upon character, will be the moſt cautious to avoid thoſe ſtains that defile it. The complimentary language, in which ladies are frequently addreſſed, encreaſes the ardor of their pride. Of courſe, they are leſs eaſily beguiled in to actions that will expoſe them to a loſs of reputation, than they would be, had they leſs elevated ideas of the worth of character. The part aſſigned to females, in the management of domeſtic concerns, makes it requiſite that they ſhould obſerve the ſtricteſt purity of manners. Thus it appears that flattery is attended with real utility, whatever may be the motive that gives riſe to it. Indeed when it becomes a general cuſtom to gratify ladies with polite and flattering expreſſions, men acquire habits of politeneſs as a matter of courſe, and uſe ſuch a civility, when they are prompted by no other motives, than merely to appear civil and well-bred. The miſapplication of flattery, in ſome inſtances, ſhould not be urged as an argument againſt the general advantages it produces. It ſaves fifty characters, where it deſtroys one.

Pride is a paſſion, that with proper management, may controul many of the exceſſes of other paſſions. A proud man will ſcarcely become a knaviſh one, and he muſt loſe part of his pride before he can become a drunkard. With women it has ſtill greater efficacy. The ſelf-denials they ſo cheerfully bear, in many inſtances, where men give themſelves indulgence, is owing very much to thoſe lively ſentiments of pride, which become a predominating motive of action. Thoſe who direct the education of females ſhould give great attention to the manner in which flattery is paid to them. They ſhould learn to prize ſuch virtues and accompliſhments as are in themſelves moſt valuable. The inconvenience, that ſome women have derived from being too much flattered, proceeds from an improper choice of the qualifications that have been made the objects of commendation. When care is taken to inſpire them with juſt ſentiments of character, their veneration for it can never be too much encreaſed by compliments and praiſes.

MR. ADAMS'S LETTERS.

LETTER IX.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16, 1780.

SIR,

THE ninth queſtion is, *"How ſtrong the Engliſh land force is in America? How ſtrong it was at the beginning? And whether it increaſes or diminiſhes?*

ACCORDING to the eſtimates laid before parliament, the army under General Howe, General Carlton, and General Burgoyne, amount to fifty five thouſand men, beſides volunteers, refugees, tories, in ſhort all the recruits raiſed in Canada, and all other parts of America, under whatever denomination. If we ſuppoſe that all theſe, in Canada, and elſewhere, amounted to five thouſand men, the whole, according to this computation, amounted to ſixty thouſand land forces.

This eſtimate, however, muſt have been made from the number of regiments, and muſt have ſuppoſed them all to be full.

General Howe, however, in his Narrative, page 45, tells us, that his whole force, at the time when he landed on Long-Iſland, in 1776, amounted to twenty thouſand one hundred and twenty one rank and file—of which one thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy-ſeven were ſick.

By a regular return of General Burgoyne's army, after its captivity in 1777, it amounted, in Canadian provincials, Britiſh and German troops, to upwards of ten thouſand men. We may ſuppoſe, that four thouſand men were left in Canada for the garriſon of Quebec, Montreal, and the great number of other poſts in that province. To theſe numbers, if we add the officers, we may fairly allow the whole land force at that time to be forty thouſand combatants.

This is all the anſwer that I am able to give, from memory, to the queſtion, "How ſtrong the Britiſh army was?"

In order to give an anſwer to the other, "How ſtrong it is?" let us conſider:

1. There has been no large reinforcement ever ſent to America ſince that time. They have ſent ſome troops every year—but theſe never amounted to more than recruits, and, probably, rather fall ſhort of filling up the vacancies which were made in the courſe of the year, by deſertion and death, by ſickneſs and the ſword—ſo that, upon the whole, I think it may be ſafely ſaid, that the army never has been greater than it was in 1776.

But we muſt deduct from this ten thouſand men taken with Burgoyne, one thouſand Heſſians taken at Trenton and Princeton, and indeed, many more, taken by two or three hundred at a time, upon other occaſions.

In the next place, we muſt deduct, I ſuppoſe, about ten thouſand more, ſent, ſince the French war, to Jamaica, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, and the other Weſt-India iſlands.

So that, upon the whole, I think we make an ample allowance, if we ſtate the whole number now in New-York, Carolina, and Georgia, including all refugees, &c. at twenty thouſand men, officers included.

This is, in part, an anſwer to the queſtion,—"Whether their force increaſes or diminiſhes?" But it ſhould be farther conſidered, that there is a conſtant and rapid conſumption of their men. Many die of ſickneſs, numbers deſert, there have been frequent ſkirmiſhes, in which they have ever had more men killed and wounded than the Americans:—And now, ſo many of their troops are in Carolina and Georgia, where the climate is ſo unhealthy, that there is great reaſon to expect that the greateſt part of that army will die of diſeaſe. And whoever conſiders the efforts the Engliſh have made in Germany, Ireland, Scotland, and England, as well as in America, for ſeven years ſucceſſively, to raiſe men—the vaſt bounties they have offered, and the few they have obtained:—Whoever conſiders the numbers they muſt loſe, this year, by the ſeverity of duty, and by ſickneſs, in New-York, Carolina, Georgia, and the Weſt-India iſlands—and the numbers that have been taken going to Quebec, North-America, the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, will be convinced, that all the efforts they can make will not enable them for the future to keep their numbers good.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

MR. CALKOEN.

THE OBSERVER.——No. III.

The public debt of the union may be ſo managed as to prove a great national benefit.

FEW evils are ſo great but wiſdom and application may derive from them eventual advantages, which will more than balance the loſs at firſt apprehended. Of all the evils conſequent upon your late glorious war, the immenſe debt incurred by the public hath been eſteemed the greateſt, and one for which a remedy was the moſt difficult without doing ſuch injuſtice to individuals, as muſt excite the abhorence of honeſt men. That this hath as yet been a perplexed buſineſs, all will allow—That this debt with its paſt management, hath diſtreſſed both the people and the creditors is undeniable—but we ought not to impute thoſe diſtreſſes to the debt itſelf, which have aroſe almoſt wholly from impolitic management. The people of this country were as new in the arts of finance, as thoſe of war—in the laſt you have excelled and conquered; and in the firſt may ſoon become eminent, if ſome popular prejudices do not prevent. It is not ſtrange that your finances were deranged, and the people and creditors both in a ſtate of ſuffering under an adminiſtration without ſyſtem or energy, and which was unable to bring any exertions to a point.

To load the people with enormous taxes would be wicked and impolitic, and for this there is no need. In ſome future numbers of this paper, I ſhall endeavor to point out the means of doing ſuch juſtice to the public creditors, that if reaſonable men, they will feel themſelves contented, without a burden on the people half as heavy as they have borne. At preſent I will mention a number of national benefits to be derived from the public debt, if managed wiſely. There are very few inſtances in which an individual can be benefited by credit, beyond his preſent ability to pay; but with a nation the caſe is different. Great Britain lies under the heavieſt debt of any nation on earth—and this very debt hath in a number of inſtances been the means of her preſervation, by intereſting rich ſubjects to afford their aid, when no other could be obtained—they advanced new ſums to preſerve thoſe national funds, in which they had a great property already veſted.

Tho we hope America will never have need to profit by her debt in this way, there are other advantages ſhe may derive. A public debt is a band of union, and intereſts a powerful and opulent claſs of citizens to ſupport the government under which it is contracted. An increaſe of transferable property is another advantage which may be derived from the national debt. Commerce, manufactures, and the conveniencies of life, require that a certain proportion of property be of ſuch a nature as may be eaſily negociated or transfered from man to man. Of this kind are articles of barter, gold and ſilver coin, and bills of credit.—To determine exactly how great a proportion of this kind of property would be a public advantage is impoſſible. Many of the beſt judges imagine that the whole national debt, upon a proper eſtabliſhment, would not be too great for this extenſive and growing country. There has been a ſpecies of transferal commonly called ſpeculating in public ſecurities, which is but a kind of gaming, and is attended with no advantage to the State:—but this has ariſen not as much from an undue quantity, as from a diſtruſt of public faich, and a want of ſyſtem in the finance of the Union, and of particular States.—Let this debt be funded in honor and juſtice, and it will ſoon have a regular value, the transferal will no longer be the work of ſpeculators, but take place between citizens of another character, the commercial and the induſtrious, as their own intereſt may require, and thus become an immenſe ſtock for the benefit of trade and manufactures. The true intereſt of agriculture and commerce naturally embrace each other, and in the ſtate of this country cannot be ſeperated. All claſſes of citizens have right to protection for themſelves and their property; but if there be any one which hath the beſt claim to be regarded in public meaſures, it is the American Farmers, as they conſtitute the moſt numerous part of the people. The national debt may be ſo funded as to produce great conſequential advantages to the Farmers—and prove the means of their procuring a much better price for their produce and raw materials, than can otherwiſe be expected. So far as relates to the preſent queſtion, a landed property may be conſidered as fixed, and not transferable. In a new country, and where land is cheap as in the United States, the inhabitants when they have power to do it, will reſt their property in ſolid ſoil. The produce of the Farmers land is looſe and transferable property, and that it may bear a juſt price, it is neceſſary there ſhould be an equal quantity of property within the community, in ſuch a ſituation that it may be commanded to make pay to the farmer, for the fruit of his toil.

The produce of the country and our raw materials for manufactures, will always command a juſt price in ſome part of the world; and it is the buſineſs of commerce to collect and tranſport them to the place in which they are wanted.

If foreigners are under the neceſſity of coming to us and collecting the articles they need, the price received by the farmer will be limited as they pleaſe. Make the ſuppoſition that one half the property now in commerce within the United States, were to be annihilated; tho' our produce might bear the ſame price in the markets of Europe, it would probably diminiſh the home price one third. The purchaſers would be few—the markets would be over ſtocked—the produce of your farms being in its nature periſhable, muſt be ſoon vended, and the remaining half of commercial property would command out of your hands, nearly the ſame quantity of produce, as the whole would have done, if preſerved. In this caſe the loſs would be as ſenſibly felt by the farmers as by the merchant. It is always the caſe in a new and agricultural country, that the trans-

ferable property is in too ſmall quantity for the advantage of thoſe who hold and till the ground. At preſent the principal of the national debt cannot be paid, but with a little honeſty and policy it may be placed in a ſituation ſafe for the creditors and beneficial to all claſſes of citizens.

For the benefit of the agricultural intereſt, I would not wiſh the debt to be annihilated, if it were conſiſtent with juſtice. Let it be honeſtly funded, it muſt remain in its nature transferable, and will be an immenſe bank for all kinds of buſineſs. The ſituation of the United States is ſuch, your agriculture ſo extenſive and increaſing, and the quantity of your produce ſo great, that unleſs by ſome policy of this kind you fix a certain quantity of property in its nature negociable, the market will be overſtocked, and the loſs will in the end be borne by the farmer.

Suppoſe the ſurplus produce of a farmer beyond his own conſumption, to equal one hundred buſhels of wheat. If there be a juſt proportion of negociable property, each buſhel will be worth five ſhillings; but if this proportion be a little leſſened, each buſhel will command only four ſhillings, and the whole loſs to the farmer will be five pounds; which is a ſum four times ſo great as he need to pay in taxes, to place the whole American debt on honorable funds. To execute this buſineſs, honeſty, and great abilities are requiſite—the new treaſury department promiſes you both, and I make no doubt but the debt we have lamented, will ſoon be a great national advantage.

PARIS, AUGUST 29.

M. Neckar's Memorial to the National Aſſembly on Thurſday laſt, on the ſtate of the finances and the ſucceſs of the loan of thirty Millions.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 27.

The deliberations of the Aſſembly were interrupted by the reading of M. Neckar's Memorial, the heads of which are as follow:

The Miniſter announces the little ſucceſs which the loan has met with hitherto, the ſubſcriptions of which to the preſent day amount only to two millions ſix hundred thouſand livres.

The cauſes which he aſſigns for the bad ſucceſs of it are,

The reduction of the intereſt to 4 and a half per cent. inſtead of 5 per cent. as he propoſed.

The retrenchment of ſome of the conditions of it, favorable to the lenders.

And forgetting to mark the periods of its reimburſement, as well as to pay the proper honorary compliment to the lenders, for their patriotic zeal in making advances to the public Treaſury from their own funds.

M. Neckar then propoſes to give up this loan of 30 millions, and open another of 80 millions, at 5 per cent. reimburſable in ten years, one tenth every year:—this loan to be advanced by the lenders, one half in ready money, the other in contracts of the ancient public debt now becoming due, which is to bear a like intereſt of 5 per cent.

The Miniſter thinks that this accommodation of converting old contracts into new ones, ſeeing the loſs the former are daily experiencing on the public exchange, will enſure the ſucceſs of this loan of 80 millions, and bring 40 millions of ready money into the Treaſury.

He lays before the Aſſembly the neceſſity of ſupporting public credit, which loſes daily very rapidly from the loſs which the revenues of the State ſuffer from the unfortunate ſituation of Government. But he is of opinion that this credit may be kept up by the public labors of the Aſſembly on the conſideration of the Finances.

M. Neckar further announces the derangement which exiſts in ſome of the provinces in collecting the ſalt duties, and propoſes to the Aſſembly to fix the price of ſalt at ſix ſous the pound; he thinks that notwithſtanding this loſs at firſt ſight of 30 millions annually on the produce of this tax, the increaſed conſumption of this article, and the diminution of expences in preventing the contraband trade of it, will tend greatly to leſſen this loſs.

The Biſhop of Autun ſupported M. Neckar in every particular; he ſpoke a conſiderable time, and with much ſatisfaction to his hearers, on the nature and importance of the national credit;—he pointed out moſt clearly the neceſſity of ſupporting it, by declaring that the public debt and the intereſt of it never ought to be ſubject to any reduction, even maſked under the title of *impoſing*.

He concluded by demanding,

1ſt. That the Aſſembly ſhould admit a loan of 80 millions, leaving the terms of it to the executive power.

2d. That it ſhould publiſh a declaration confirming its former decrees, which place the creditors of the State under the protection of the honor and loyalty of the nation, and in which it ſhould be formally announced that the public debt can never be ſubject to any reduction.

3d. The eſtabliſhment of a Committee of twelve Members, who are to act in concert with the Miniſters in reſtoring the finances, and who ſhall make their report four times a week to the National Aſſembly, who are to deliberate on the means of re-eſtabliſhing the finances, and proportioning the receipt to the expenditure.

4th. The formation of provincial aſſemblies.

The Aſſembly only took the two firſt articles of the Biſhop of Autun's motion into conſideration, which were,

To acknowledge the loan of 80 millions; and, to paſs a ſolemn decree, which ſhall pronounce that the public debt can never be ſubject to any reduction.

Theſe two articles were vehemently attacked by ſome Members, but victorioufly defended by M. Chapelier, Count de Mirabeau, Duc. de Liancourt, and the Archbiſhop of Aix.

One of the deputies of Tourraine acquainted the Aſſembly of the patriotic intentions of the principal citizens of that province aſſembled at Tours. They have voted a voluntary ſubſcription to raiſe a patriotic fund by anticipation of the amount of the taxes of the firſt ſix months of this year, and have agreed that thoſe of the year 1790 ſhall be equally anticipated and paid every month in advance; that the more affluent citizens have reſolved to make advances for thoſe whoſe fortunes will not permit them to make like ſacrifices.

They have beſides opened another ſubſcription fund; where gratuitous benefactions, and voluntary ſubſcriptions, in favor of the country are paid by thoſe citizens who wiſh to contribute above the ordinary taxes of the country.

The city of Tours has communicated its intentions to other cities and commonalties of the province, and this patriotic zeal has had the moſt happy effect throughout the province. It further petitions the Aſſembly to ſanction its intentions by a public decree, cloathed with the Royal Authority, and inviting the other provinces of the kingdom to imitate its example.

One of the deputies of Normandy ſaid, that the city of Rouen wiſhed to act in the ſame manner.

The Aſſembly then voted the public thanks to the province of *Tourraine*, and ordered a copy of its reſolutions to be ſent to all parts of the kingdom.

AUGUST 28. The firſt article of the new form of the conſtitution, as propoſed by M. *Mounier* the preceding day was then read, which is as follows:

"The French Government is a monarchical Government. There is no authority in France ſuperior to the law. The King only reigns through it, and when he does not command in the name of the law, he cannot command obedience."

Yeſterday [Friday] the public funds roſe near two per cent. in conſequence of what paſſed in the National aſſembly on Thurſday.

LONDON, Auguſt 25.

The Hiſtory of the Decline of the Roman Empire is not read at court, tho it ſtands in the royal library, ornamented in ſuperb binding. The introduction of indecent and profane paſſages, have given offence to an illuſtrious lady—and indeed, it muſt be confeſſed, there are ſeveral, both in the learned languages and in Engliſh, which a delicate man could not read in the hearing of a modeſt woman.

Father O'Leary, the celebrated Iriſh Roman Catholic Prieſt—he who told a Biſhop, who ridiculed *purgatory*—"Your Lordſhip may go *farther* and fare worſe"—is preparing a criticiſm on the above work, ſo far as it relates to the conduct of the church.

Although deprived of ſight, Lord North is not *blind* to intellectual enjoyments. When diſengaged from converſation, of which he is ſtill the *life*, his Lordſhip is generally employed in liſtening to his daughters, who read the Engliſh and French Claſſics to him by turns. Thus ſurrounded by his own family, and drawing comfort from the reſources of a highly cultivated mind, this Nobleman, by ſome deemed unhappy on account of the "painful viſitation of Heaven," now enjoys more real felicity, than when he directed the counſels of a great nation, and governed England by *his nod*.

America is making ample ſtrides, and the appointment of Mr. WASHINGTON to the office of Chief Magiſtrate, was a meaſure the moſt conducive to that end. Her empire, in courſe of time, muſt be great and reſpectable indeed!

Her ſea coaſts are two thouſand miles in extent, with bays, and rivers, like ſeas, to ten times that extent—with many great harbors, and other places of ſecurity for great ſhips in the middle and northern provinces—with vaſt fiſheries in thoſe bays and rivers on the ſea coaſts, and acceſs to ſtill greater to the north, to the ſouth, and to the eaſt of their dominions—with ſeas, except in one or two places, open all the year round to give continual employment to the ſeamen, and with no enemies near to thoſe States to controul them.

Many contract debts through vanity or intemperance; or borrow money, or take up goods, with the intention of thieves or robbers, never to make return.—When ſuch ſuffer, they ſuffer deſervedly, in expiation of their guilt. But there are unavoidable damages by water, by fire, by the cruſh of power, oppreſſive landlords, and more oppreſſive lawſuits—death of cattle, failure of crops, failure of payment in others—with thouſands of ſuch like caſualties, whereby men may become bankrupt, and yet continue blameleſs.—And, in all ſuch caſes, one would think that the preſent ruin was ſufficient calamity, without the exertion of law, and the confinement of a jail to make that ruin irreparable.

ADDRESS of the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL of the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS, to *THE PRESIDENT* of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WE meet you at this time with our hearts replete with the warmeſt affection and eſteem, to expreſs the high ſatisfaction we feel in your viſit to the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

We can never forget the *time* when in the earlieſt ſtage of the war, and the day of *our* greateſt calamity, we ſaw you at the head of the army of the United States, commanding troops, determined, though then undiſciplined, by your wiſdom and valor preventing a ſanguinary and well appointed army of our enemies from ſpreading devaſtation through our country, and ſooner than we had reaſon to expect, obliging them to abandon the capital.

We have ſince ſeen you in your high command, ſuperior to the greateſt fatigues and hardſhips, ſucceſsfully conducting our armies through a long war, until our enemies were compelled to ſubmit to terms of peace, and acknowledged that independence which the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, had before aſſerted and proclaimed.

We now have the pleaſure of ſeeing you in a ſtill more exalted ſtation to which you have been elected by the unanimous ſuffrages of a free, virtuous, and grateful country. From that attachment which you manifeſtly diſcovered while in your military command, to the civil liberties of your country, we do aſſure ourſelves that you will ever retain this great object in your view, and that your adminiſtration will be happy and proſperous.

It is our earneſt prayer that the Divine Benediction may attend you here and hereafter—and we do ſincerely wiſh that you may, through this life, continue to enjoy that greateſt of earthly bleſſings, to be accepted by the multitude of your brethren.

Council-Chamber, Boſton, October 27, 1789.

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR, and the Honorable the Members of COUNCIL of the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

GENTLEMEN,

TO communicate the peculiar pleaſure which I derive from your affectionate welcome of me to the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, requires a force of expreſſion beyond that which I poſſeſs.—I am truly grateful for your goodneſs towards me, and I deſire to thank you with the unfeigned ſincerity of a feeling heart.

Your obliging remembrance of my military ſervices is among the higheſt compenſations they can receive—and, if rectitude of intention may authorize the hope, the favorable anticipation, which you are pleaſed to expreſs of my civil adminiſtration, will not, I truſt, be diſappointed.

It is your happineſs, Gentlemen, to preſide in the councils of a Commonwealth, where the pride of independence is well aſſimilated with the duties of ſociety—and where the induſtry of the citizen gives the fulleſt aſſurance of public reſpect and private proſperity. I have obſerved too, with ſingular ſatisfaction, ſo becoming an attention to the Militia of the State, as preſents the faireſt proſpect of ſupport to the invaluable objects of national ſafety and peace.——Long may theſe bleſſings be continued to the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts! and may you, Gentlemen, in your individual capacities, experience every ſatisfaction, which can reſult from public honor and private happineſs.

G. WASHINGTON.

Boſton, October 27, 1789.

"Every man when he becomes a member of ſociety, makes a depoſit of three ſeveral ſorts of truſt—that of his LIFE, that of his LIBERTY, and that of his PROPERTY."

—THIS depoſit muſt be underſtood in a qualified ſenſe—It does not ſuppoſe an *alienation* of either—but ſuch an inveſtiture of them in the body-politic, as conduces more effectually to their preſervation—and not only ſo, but by this means (like money at intereſt) their value and importance to us, are greatly enhanced.

Our *property* we have a right to diſpoſe of—we have an abſolue right to convey it to another *Life* and *Liberty* cannot be thus alienated—"No man has a right to take away his own life, or to depart from his own liberty—He therefore cannot convey to others a *right* and *authority* which he hath not in himſelf."—Life and liberty may however be forfeited by a violation of the rules and regulations of the ſociety with which we have voluntarily connected ourſelves.—It would greatly contribute to the peace and proſperity of any Government were the individuals of which it is compoſed, duly impreſſed with this idea, *That in every political aſſociation, the members form as it were a* common ſtock *for the benefit of the whole—in which every man depoſits a part of his liberty and property, and for the defence of which, he pledges his life, when ever occaſion calls for it.*—A civil compact formed upon theſe equal principles, gives us an infinitely better chance for happineſs, than we ſhould enjoy by retaining the *whole* of our property and free-

dom, and impiously arrogating a power over our own lives, to dismiss ourselves from existence whenever we please. As no society can exist without laws—and as laws are a *dead letter*, without officers to carry them into execution, it necessarily follows that every individual is personally bound to contribute of his property to the support of government:—Nor could it be conceived that any reasonable, or honest man, would ever object to this self-evident duty, did not daily experience evince the contrary.—Men will violate the laws of their own enacting—they will defeat their own purposes by evading a compliance with the most necessary regulations, and refusing their proportion of supplies for the public exigencies. A refractory spirit—a departure from first principles—and the want of general fidelity, lead to a multiplication of laws—increase of officers—and of those whom the public support—These increase the burthens of society, and lead many to doubt the eligibility of civil government to a state of nature.—A due sense of the maxim contained in the motto, would prevent these evils in a great degree, for if every man was conscientious in discharging his public duty, whether in office, or out of office, government would have an easy operation—its benefits would be co extensive with its influences—and universal satisfaction would be the happy consequence.

MR. FENNO,

THE following extract from the *Executive* Journals of the Senate, may serve to obviate some difficulties which have been excited by a misrepresentation of the *mode* of voting in the Senate: All the late appointments were determined *viva voce* agreeable to this Resolve:

SENATE, Friday, August 21, 1789.

THE Senate proceeded to consider the report of the Committee appointed on the 6th of August.

The Committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, and confer with him on the mode of communication proper to be pursued between him, and the Senate, in the formation of Treaties, and making appointments to offices, reported—which report was agreed to as follows:

RESOLVED, That when nominations shall be made in writing by the President of the United States to the Senate, a future day shall be assigned, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise, for taking them into consideration.—That when the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate Chamber, the President of the Senate shall have a chair on the floor, be considered as the head of the Senate, and *his* chair shall be assigned to the President of the United States.—That when the Senate shall be convened by the President of the United States to any place, the President of the Senate, and Senators shall attend at the place appointed. The Secretary of the Senate shall also attend, to take the minutes of the Senate.

That all questions shall be put by the President of the Senate, either in the presence or absence of the President of the United States; and the Senators shall signify their assent or dissent, by answering *viva voce*, aye or no.

PLAISTER OF PARIS.

Copy of a letter from ROBERT MORRIS *to* JESSE LAWRENCE.

AFTER the conversation which passed between thee and me, on the subject of Plaister of Paris, I conceived it might not be improper to give thee an account of the several trials which I have made with it as a manure for land. Perhaps it might have been in the year 1775 that it was recommended to me as a manure for land; I accordingly purchased five bushels—yet my faith therein was so weak, that it lay until 1778, when in the month of March I sowed at the rate of 2 1-2 bushels per acre, on some ground which I had tilled and sowed with clover seed the spring preceding, leaving a piece in the middle not sowed, and likewise on each side. That season, where there was no plaister sown, the clover stood on the groud about twelve inches high, but where the plaister was sown, the clover stood upon an average 34 inches high; this ground I sowed for about four seasons after, and found it to have less grass every year, though that which was sown with the plaister had as much more in proportion as the first year. I afterwards ploughed up all this ground except one fourth of an acre, upon this I again put plaister of Paris in the year 1785, and no other manure whatever since 1778, and it is now in much better order than it was at that time, and it has produced me about two tons of hay every year for the first crop, and a tolerable good second crop, and some times a third crop, or very good pasture; though the last time I manured it, I put in the proportion of six bushels of this plaister to an acre. I have likewise made many experiments otherwise; I have tried it with Indian corn, where it does tolerably well, with buckwheat, and it makes it grow so rapidly that it has always fallen down, and I have lost my crop. I have tried it with wheat, and it is not possible to discover that it makes any difference when sown on the crop; but when it is sown on grass ground, and this ground turned up and laid down in wheat, it is amazing the advantage it is of to the crop. Last fall was a year I put down about 8 acres of wheat, which I harrowed in and then sowed clover seed, which came up and looked very fine in the fall; but the winter being very severe, with but little snow, the clover was dead in the spring; when I sowed it again with clover seed, and about 6 bushels of plaister of Paris to the acre; and by harvest time I had clover all over the piece better than 12 inches high, and which I mowed in about two or three weeks after my wheat was cut; I believe I might have cut full a ton of hay off from each acre, and I am well satisfied that if I had not put plaister of Paris on it I should not have had any grass that I could have cut. I have likewise sold this manure to many people in this State as well as New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, &c. and after trial their applications to me for more has been very great, which induces me to believe they have found the like benefit from the use of it as I have myself.

With respect, I am thy friend.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1789.

To JESSE LAWRENCE.

I, Clement Biddle, Esq. Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and qualified, do certify, that Robert Morris, miller and farmer, of the county of Philadelphia, by whom the foregoing writing certified by him in his own hand writing to me well known, is a person of good character and reputation, and that I have been on his farm and have seen great appearance of improvement in the produce thereof from the use of plaister of Paris, and am of opinion that credit is due to his certificate before written relative thereto. The said plaister is brought from Nova Scotia, and is in great repute.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and fixed my notarial seal at Philadelphia, this 18th day of February, 1789. (Signed) CLEMENT BIDDLE,
Notary Public, 1789.

ODE on the DEATH of a YOUNG LADY.

[FROM MR. LOGAN'S POEMS.]

UNTIMELY gone! for ever fled
The roses of the cheek so red,
Th' affection warm, the temper mild,
The sweetness that in sorrow smil'd.

Alas! the cheek where beauty glow'd,
The heart where goodness overflow'd,
A clod amid the valley lies,
And "dust to dust" the mourner cries.

O from thy kindred early torn,
And to thy grave untimely borne!
Vanish'd forever from my view,
Thou sister of my soul, adieu!

Fair with my first ideas twin'd
Thine image oft will meet my mind;
And, while remembrance brings thee near,
Affection sad will drop a tear.

How oft does sorrow bend the head,
Before we dwell among the dead!
Scarce in the years of manly prime,
I've often wept the wrecks of time?

What tragic tears bedew the eye!
What deaths we suffer ere we die!
Our broken friendships we deplore,
And loves of youth that are no more!

No after-friendship e'er can raise
Th' endearments of our early days:
And ne'er the heart such fondness prove,
As when it first began to love.

Affection dies, a vernal flower;
And love, the blossom of an hour!
The spring of fancy cares controul,
And mar the beauty of the soul.

Vers'd in the commerce of deceit,
How soon the heart forgets to beat!
The blood runs cold at int'rest's call,
They look with equal eyes on all.

Ye pow'rs! whatever ye withhold,
Let my affection ne'er grow old;
Ne'er may the human glow depart,
Nor nature yield to frigid art!

Still may my generous bosom burn,
Tho' doom'd to bleed o'er beauty's urn;
And still the friendly face appear,
Tho' moisten'd with a tender tear!

BOSTON, October 29.

Yesterday morning, The PRESIDENT visited the Sail-Cloth and Card Manufactories in this town.

Yesterday THE PRESIDENT paid a visit to the Right Hon. Viscount de PONTEVIS GIEN, on board the Illustre—He was received with all that respect due to the Supreme Magistrate of a Sovereign Nation.

Last evening there was a brilliant Assembly at Concert-Hall, which THE PRESIDENT, and VICE PRESIDENT of the United States, the Lady of our worthy Governor, The Lieutenant Governor and Lady—the Commander of the French Squadron—the Marquis de la Galissoniere, and Lady, and a number of other distinguished characters, were pleased to honor with their presence.

OCTOBER 30. Yesterday morning THE PRESIDENT of the United States, sat out on his tour to Portsmouth. He was escorted out of town by the company of Cavalry, commanded by Major GIBBS, and a number of respectable citizens. At his entrance on the bridge, on which were displayed a number of ensigns of different nations, a salute was fired from Breed's hill.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States we are informed, dined at Marblehead yesterday.

Last night he was to lodge at Salem, and this morning he will proceed on his tour.

At the celebration of the 19th of October, at Marlborough in this State, the following, among other toasts, were given:——The genuine American who neither trembles at the *sword*, or blushes at the *plow*.——May our Plenipotentiaries now on a treaty with the savages, attend the *last funeral* of the Hatchet.——A speedy and honorable tranquility to France.——May Congress so organize the Militia of the Union, as to render it a terror to the World.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 7.

Thursday noon a Fire broke out in a new house of Mr. Hosfar, in Crown-street, opposite the Dutch Church, which was not extinguished till the building was considerably damaged.

This affords another instance of the expertness of our engine men, and the alacrity with which all classes of citizens turn out, to render their assistance. Altho these circumstances may inspire confidence in the minds of people at large, a misfortune is not the less dreadful and injurious to the unfortunate sufferer. It is reasonable to conclude, therefore, that every prudent proprietor of houses will avail himself of every probable means to place his property out of jeopardy.

His Excellency WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, Esq. of Elizabethtown, has been re-elected Governor of New-Jersey, by the legislature of that State, now convened at Perth-Amboy.

On Tuesday the Federal Court for the district of New-York, was opened in the Exchange—His Honor Judge DUANE, presiding. No business being before the Court, the same was immediately adjourned.

It has been observed, respecting the Revolution of America, that so extraordinary were the leading features in this great work, that, unlike the origin of other nations, America sprang into *empire* and *eminence* at once.—It may, with propriety, be said of her, that "A nation was born in a Day."—Even our enemies will hardly allow us a *nonage*—for altho from our inexperience in government and finance, errors may very naturally be expected, yet our mistakes have had no quarter from them—We have been mercilously satirized on the one hand, and our consequence depreciated on the other—and to this day, there are not wanting those, who snarl at our growing credit, power, and respectability—who pretend to be friends to the country, but whose envy is excited at every sympton of *national* dignity and honor.

Notwithstanding all that has been, or may be said, to alarm the public mind on the subject of our national, and State debts, it is undoubtedly a fact, that America is in a more eligible situation in this respect, than any of the States and Kingdoms of the European world. Our capacity to discharge both principal and interest, bears a greater relative proportion to the whole amount of our debts, than the resources of any other civilized country: This appears from an investigation of the subject—consequently, there never can exist the shadow of a reason for sacrificing the public faith, by any iniquitous schemes of depreciation.—The path of honor and honesty is a plain path—in that we shall be safe—and as happiness whether of a public or private nature, is the result of labor and enterprize—so, a determination to do justly may require extra exertions, yet the point gained, the public credit restored, and a *perfect confidence* established in the government, our reward will be great—We shall be prepared for every event—and realizing the blessings of *character*, *credit*, and *fidelity*, every future plan of temporary knavery will be rejected with abhorrence.

Of all the imps that are permitted to torment mankind, there is not one which possesses such extensive powers as that of envy:—Every person professes to despise its influence, and yet too many feel the force of its malignance—the favorites of fortune are the constant objects of its pursuit—the prosperity and happiness of a cotemporary feed its venom, and give a scope to its poison—it pines, and sickens at the success of a rival—and, tho generally disappointed in all its projects, it thrives, and seems to acquire new vigor from the chagrin consequent upon defeat to its wishes and desires:—Its best offices are detraction and revenge—Its objects of calumny are merit in every grade of life—abilities and desert, attract its reproaches and contempt—and when success attends a virtuous enterprize, when meritorious characters are promoted, this demon always assigns some base and detestable cause, for the triumph.—*Envy* is a most industrious little devil—it not only assails those in exalted stations, but descends to the minutiæ of life—it assumes the character of umpire in every case that comes within its knowledge—and supplying the deficiency of taste and judgment by a brazen front, it condemns with confidence what it does not comprehend, or what may contravene its own preconceived ideas—Thus it perpetually torments the bosom where it resides, and mars the happiness of all that falls in its way—but the wise and virtuous, while they avoid the society of envious snarlers, conscious of the rectitude of their own hearts, are borne along through life, superior to their chagrin, their malice or their calumny.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We condole with "GREY TOM" on the elopement of his "*Pol*"—but the loss of a squirrel cannot be considered as interesting to the public.——"SNARLER" is received—but appears to have no object.——The paragraph, in answer to "*Mongolfier*," beginning with, "O! THE WIT!" would be better understood by appearing in the Daily Gazette.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Begun and held at the City of *New-York*, on Wednesday the Fourth of *March*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

An ACT *to eſtabliſh the* JUDICIAL COURTS *of the* UNITED STATES.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the Supreme Court of the United States ſhall conſiſt of a chief juſtice and five aſſociate juſtices, any four of whom ſhall be a quorum, and ſhall hold annually at the ſeat of government two ſeſſions, the one commencing the firſt Monday of February, and the other the firſt Monday of Auguſt. That the aſſociate juſtices ſhall have precedence according to the date of their commiſſions, or when the commiſſions of two or more of them bear date on the ſame day, according to their reſpective ages.

And be it further enacted, That the United States ſhall be, and they hereby are divided into thirteen diſtricts, to be limited and called as follows, to wit, one to conſiſt of that part of the State of Maſſachuſetts which lies eaſterly of the State of New-Hampſhire, and to be called Maine diſtrict; one to conſiſt of the State of New-Hampſhire, and to be called New-Hampſhire diſtrict; one to conſiſt of the remaining part of the State of Maſſachuſetts, and to be called Maſſachuſetts diſtrict; one to conſiſt of the ſtate of Connecticut, and to be called Connecticut diſtrict; one to conſiſt of the State of New-York, and to be called New-York diſtrict; one to conſiſt of the State of New-Jerſey, and to be called New-Jerſey diſtrict; one to conſiſt of the State of Pennſylvania, and to be called Pennſylvania diſtrict; one to conſiſt of the State of Delaware, and to be called Delaware diſtrict; one to conſiſt of the State of Maryland, and to be called Maryland diſtrict; one to conſiſt of the State of Virginia, except that part called the diſtrict of Kentucky, and to be called Virginia diſtrict; one to conſiſt of the remaining part of the State of Virginia, and to be called Kentucky diſtrict; one to conſiſt of the State of South Carolina, and to be called South Carolina diſtrict; and one to conſiſt of the State of Georgia, and to be called Georgia diſtrict.

And be it further enacted, That there be a court called a diſtrict court, in each of the aforementioned diſtricts, to conſiſt of one judge, who ſhall reſide in the diſtrict for which he is appointed, and he ſhall be called a diſtrict Judge, and ſhall hold annually four ſeſſions, the firſt of which to commence as follows, to wit, in the diſtricts of New-York and of New-Jerſey on the firſt, in the diſtrict of Pennſylvania on the ſecond, in the diſtrict of Connecticut on the third, and in the diſtrict of Delaware, on the fourth Tueſdays of November next; in the diſtricts of Maſſachuſetts of Main and of Maryland, on the firſt; in the diſtrict of Georgia on the ſecond, and in the diſtricts of New-Hampſhire, of Virginia and Kentucky, on the third Tueſdays of December next; and the other three ſeſſions progreſſively in the reſpective diſtricts on the like Tueſdays of every third calender month afterwards, and in the diſtrict of South Carolina, on the third Monday in March and September, the firſt Monday in July, and the ſecond Monday of December of each and every year, commencing in December next; and that the Diſtrict Judge ſhall have power to hold ſpecial courts at his diſcretion. That the ſtated diſtrict court ſhall be held at the places following, to wit, in the diſtrict of Maine, at Portland and Pownalborough alternately, beginning at the firſt; in the diſtrict of New-Hampſhire, at Exeter and Portſmouth alternately, beginning at the firſt; in the diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts, at Boſton and Salem alternately, beginning at the firſt; in the diſtrict of Connecticut, alternately at Hartford and New-Haven, beginning at the firſt; in the diſtrict of New-York, at New-York; in the diſtrict of New-Jerſey, alternately at New-Brunſwick and Burlington, beginning at the firſt; in the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, at Philadelphia and York-Town alternately, beginning at the firſt; in the diſtrict of Delaware, alternately at New-Caſtle and Dover, beginning at the firſt; in the diſtrict of Maryland, alternately at Baltimore and Eaſton, beginning at the firſt; in the diſtrict of Virginia, alternately at Richmond and Williamſburg, beginning at the firſt; in the diſtrict of Kentucky, at Harrodiburgh; in the diſtrict of South-Carolina, at Charleſton; in the diſtrict of Georgia, alternately at Savannah and Auguſta, beginning at the firſt;—and that the ſpecial courts ſhall be held at the ſame place in each diſtrict as the ſtated courts, or in diſtricts that have two at either of them, in the diſcretion of the judge, or at ſuch other place in the diſtrict, as the nature of the buſineſs and his diſcretion ſhall direct. And that in the diſtricts that have but one place for holding the diſtrict court, the records thereof ſhall be kept at that place; and in diſtricts that have two, at that place in each diſtrict which the judge ſhall appoint.

And be it further enacted, That the beforementioned diſtricts, except thoſe of Maine and Kentucky, ſhall be divided into three circuits, and be called the eaſtern, the middle and the ſouthern circuit. That the eaſtern circuit ſhall conſiſt of the diſtricts of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut and New-York; that the middle circuit ſhall conſiſt of the diſtricts of New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia; and that the ſouthern circuit ſhall conſiſt of the diſtricts of South-Carolina and Georgia, and that there ſhall be held annually in each diſtrict of ſaid circuits, two courts, which ſhall be called circuit courts, and ſhall conſiſt of any two juſtices of the Supreme Court, and the diſtrict judge of ſuch diſtricts, any two of whom ſhall conſtitute a quorum: *Provided*, That no diſtrict judge ſhall give a vote in any caſe of appeal or error from his own deciſion; but may aſſign the reaſons of ſuch his deciſion.

And be it further enacted, That the firſt ſeſſion of the ſaid circuit court in the ſeveral diſtricts ſhall commence at the times following to wit; in New-Jerſey on the ſecond, in New-York on the fourth, in Pennſylvania on the eleventh, in Connecticut on the twenty-ſecond, and in Delaware on the twenty-ſeventh, days of April next; in Maſſachuſetts on the third, in Maryland on the ſeventh, in South-Carolina on the twelfth, in New-Hampſhire on the twentieth, in Virginia on the twenty-ſecond, and in Georgia on the twenty-eighth days of May next, and the ſubſequent ſeſſions in the reſpective diſtricts on the like days of every ſixth calender months afterwards, except in South Carolina, where the ſeſſion of the ſaid court ſhall commence on the firſt, and in Georgia where it ſhall commence on the ſeventeenth day of October, and except when any of thoſe days ſhall happen on a Sunday, and then the ſeſſion ſhall commence on the next day following. And the ſeſſions of the ſaid circuit court ſhall be held in the diſtrict of New-Hampſhire at Portſmouth and Exeter alternately, beginning at the firſt; in the diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts at Boſton; in the diſtrict of Connecticut alternately at Hartford and New-Haven, beginning at the laſt; in the diſtrict of New-York, alternately at New-York and Albany, beginning at the firſt; in the diſtrict of New-Jerſey, at Trenton; in the diſtrict of Pennſylvania, alternately at Philadelphia and York-Town, beginning at the firſt; in the diſtrict of Delaware alternately at New-Caſtle and Dover, beginning at the firſt; in the diſtrict of Maryland, alternately at Annapolis and Eaſton, beginning at the firſt; in the diſtrict of Virginia, alternately at Charlotteſville and Williamſburgh, beginning at the firſt; in the diſtrict of South-Carolina, alternately at Columbia and Charleſton, beginning at the firſt; and in the diſtrict of Georgia, alternately at Savannah and Auguſta, beginning at the firſt. And the circuit courts ſhall have power to hold ſpecial ſeſſions for the trial of criminal cauſes at any other time at their diſcretion, or at the diſcretion of the Supreme Court.

And be it further enacted, That the Supreme Court may, by any one or more of its juſtices being preſent, be adjourned from day to day until a quorum be convened; and that a circuit court may alſo be adjourned from day to day by any one of its judges, or if none are preſent by the marſhal of the diſtrict until a quorum be convened; and that a diſtrict court in caſe of the inability of the judge to attend at the commencement of a ſeſſion, may by virtue of a written order from the ſaid judge directed to the marſhal of the diſtrict be adjourned by the ſaid marſhal to ſuch day, antecedent to the next ſtated ſeſſion of the ſaid court, as in the ſaid order ſhall be appointed, and in caſe of the death of the ſaid judge, and his vacancy not being ſupplied, all progreſs, pleadings and proceedings of what nature ſoever, pending before the ſaid court, ſhall be continued of courſe until the next ſtated ſeſſion after the appointment and acceptance of the office by his ſucceſſor.

And be it enacted, That the ſupreme court, and the diſtrict courts ſhall have power to appoint clerks for their reſpective courts, and that the clerk for each diſtrict court ſhall be clerk alſo of the circuit court in ſuch diſtrict, and each of the ſaid clerks ſhall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, take the following oath or affirmation, to wit, "I A. B. being appointed clerk of " , do ſolemnly ſwear, or affirm, that I will truly " and faithfully enter and record all the orders, decrees, judg- " ments and proceedings of the ſaid court, and that I will faith- " fully and impartially diſcharge and perform all the duties of my " ſaid office, according to the beſt of my abilities and underſtand- " ing. So help me God." Which words, ſo help me God, ſhall be omitted in all caſes where an affirmation is admitted inſtead of an oath. And the ſaid clerks ſhall alſo ſeverally give bond, with ſufficient ſureties (to be approved of by the ſupreme and diſtrict courts reſpectively) to the United States, in the ſum of two thouſand dollars, faithfully to diſcharge the duties of his office, and ſeaſonably to record the decrees, judgements and determinations of the court of which he is clerk.

And be it further enacted, That the juſtices of the Supreme Court, and the diſtrict judges, before they proceed to execute the duties of their reſpective offices, ſhall take the following oath or affirm- " ation, to wit, "I A. B. do ſolemnly ſwear or affirm, that I " will adminiſter juſtice without reſpect to perſons, and do equal " right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully " and impartially diſcharge and perform all the duties incumbent " on me as , according to the beſt of my abilities " and underſtanding, agreeably to the conſtitution and laws of " the United States. So help me God."

And be it further enacted, That the diſtrict courts ſhall have excluſively of the courts of the ſeveral State, cognizance of all crimes and offences that ſhall be cognizable under the authority of the United States, committed within their reſpective diſtricts, or upon the high ſeas; where no other puniſhment than whipping, not exceeding thirty ſtripes, a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or a term of impriſoment not exceeding ſix months, is to be inflicted; and ſhall alſo have excluſive original cognizance of all civil cauſes of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction, including all ſeizures under laws of impoſt, navigation or trade of the United States, where the ſeizures are made, on waters which are navigable from the ſea by veſſels of ten or more tons burthen, within their reſpectective diſtricts as well as upon the high ſeas; ſaving to ſuitors, in all caſes, the right of a common law remedy, where the common law is competent to give it: And ſhall alſo have excluſive original cognizance of all ſeizures on land, or other waters than as aforeſaid, made, and of all ſuits for penalties and forfeitures incurred, under the laws of the United States. And ſhall alſo have cognizance, concurrent with the courts of the ſeveral States, or the circuit courts, as the caſe may be, of all cauſes where an alien ſues for a tort only in violation of the law of nations or a treaty of the United States. And ſhall alſo have cognizance, concurrent as laſt mentioned, of all ſuits at common law where the United States ſue, and the matter in diſpute amounts, excluſive of coſts, to the ſum or value of one hundred dollars. And ſhall alſo have juriſdiction excluſively of the courts of the ſeveral States, of all ſuits againſt conſuls or vice-conſuls, except for offences above the deſcription aforeſaid. And the trial of iſſues in fact, in the diſtrict courts, in all cauſes except civil cauſes of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction, ſhall be by jury.

And be it further enacted, That the diſtrict court in Kentucky diſtrict ſhall, beſides the juriſdiction aforeſaid, have juriſdiction of all other cauſes, except of appeals and writs error, hereinafter made cognizable in a circuit court, and ſhall proceed therein in the ſame manner as a circuit court, and writs of error and appeals ſhall lie from deciſions therein to the Supreme Court in the ſame cauſes, as from a circuit court to the Supreme Court, and under the ſame regulations.—And the diſtrict court in Maine diſtrict, ſhall beſides the juriſdiction herein before granted, have juriſdiction of all cauſes, except of appeals and writs of error herein after made cognizable in a circuit court, and ſhall proceed therein in the ſame manner as a circuit court: And writs of error ſhall lie from deciſions therein to the circuit court in the diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts, in the ſame manner as from other diſtrict courts to their reſpective circuit courts.

And be it further enacted, That the circuit courts ſhall have original cognizance, concurrent with the courts of the ſeveral States, of all ſuits of a civil nature at common law or in equity, where the matter in diſpute exceeds, excluſive of coſts, the ſum or value of five hundred dollars, and the United States are plaintiffs, or petitioners; or an alien is a party, or the ſuit is between a citizen of the State where the ſuit is brought, and a citizen of another State. And ſhall have excluſive cognizance of all crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States, except where this act otherwiſe provides, or the laws of the United States ſhall otherwiſe direct, and concurrent juriſdiction with the diſtrict courts of the crimes, and offences cognizable therein. But no perſon ſhall be arreſted in one diſtrict for trial in another, in any civil action before a circuit or diſtrict court: And no civil ſuit ſhall be brought before either of ſaid courts againſt an inhabitant of the United States, by any original proceſs in any other diſtrict than that whereof he is an inhabitant, or in which he may be found at the time of ſerving the writ, nor ſhall any diſtrict or circuit court have cognizance of any ſuit to recover the contents of any promiſſary note or other choſe in action in favor of an aſſignee, unleſs a ſuit might have been proſecuted in ſuch court to recover the ſaid contents if no aſſignment had been made, except in caſes of foreign bills of exchange. And the circuit courts ſhall alſo have appellate juriſdiction from the diſtrict courts under the regulations and reſtrictions herein after provided.

And be it further enacted, That if a ſuit be commenced in any State court, againſt an alien, or by a citizen of the State in which the ſuit is brought againſt a citizen of another State, and the matter in diſpnte exceeds the aforementioned ſum or value of five hundred dollars, excluſive of coſts, to be made to appear to the ſatisfaction of the court; and the defendant ſhall, at the time of entering his appearance in ſuch State court, file a petition for the removal of the cauſe for trial into the next circuit court, to be held in the diſtrict where the ſuit is pending, or if in the diſtrict of Maine to the diſtrict court next to be holden therein, or if in Kentucky diſtrict to the diſtrict court next to be holden therein, and offer good and ſufficient ſurety for his entering into ſuch court, on the firſt day of its ſeſſion, copies of ſaid proceſs againſt him, and alſo for his there appearing and entering ſpecial bail in the cauſe, if ſpecial bail was originally requiſite therein, it ſhall then be the duty of the State court to accept the ſurety, and proceed no further in the cauſe, and any bail that may have been originally taken ſhall be diſcharged, and the ſaid copies being entered as aforeſaid, in ſuch court of the United States, the cauſe ſhall there proceed in the ſame manner as if it had been brought there by original proceſs. And any attachment of the goods or eſtate of the defendant by the original proceſs, ſhall hold the goods or eſtate ſo attached, to anſwer the final judgment in the ſame manner as by the laws of ſuch State they would have been holden to anſwer final judgment, had it been rendered by the court in which the ſuit commenced. And if in any action commenced in a State court, the title of land be concerned, and the parties are citizens of the ſame State, and the matter in diſpute exceeds the ſum or vaulue of five hundred dollars, excluſive of coſts, the ſum or value being made to appear to the ſatisfaction of the court, either party, before the trial, ſhall ſtate to the court and make affidavit if they require it, that he claims and ſhall rely upon a right or title to the land, under a grant from a State, other than that in which the ſuit is pending, and produce the original grant or an exemplification of it, except where the loſs of public records ſhall put it out of his power, and ſhall move that the adverſe party inform the court, whether he claims a right or title to the land under a grant from the State in which the ſuit is pending; the ſaid adverſe party ſhall give ſuch information, or otherwiſe not be allowed to plead ſuch grant, or give it in evidence upon the trial, and if he informs that he does claim under ſuch grant, the party claiming under the grant firſt mentioned, may then, on motion, remove the cauſe for trial to the next circuit court to be holden in ſuch diſtrict, or if in the diſtrict of Maine, to the court next to be holden therein; or if in Kentuky diſtrict, to the diſtrict court next to be holden therein; but if he is the defendant, ſhall do it under the ſame regulations as in the beforementioned caſe of the removal of the cauſe into ſuch court by an alien: And neither party removing the cauſe, ſhall be allowed to plead or give evidence of any other title than that by him ſtated as aforeſaid, as the ground of his claim. And the trial of iſſues in fact in the circuit courts ſhall, in all ſuits, except thoſe of equity, and of admiralty, and maritime juriſdiction, be by jury.

And be it further enacted, That the Supreme Court ſhall have excluſive juriſdiction of all controverſies of a civil nature, where a State is a party, except between a State and its citizens; and except alſo between a State and citizens of other States, or aliens, in which latter caſe it ſhall have original but not excluſive juriſdiction. And ſhall have excluſively all ſuch juriſdicton of ſuits or proceedings againſt Ambaſſadors, or other public Miniſters, of their domeſtics, or domeſtic ſervants, as a court of law can have or exerciſe conſiſtently with the law of nations; and original, but not excluſive juriſdiction of all ſuits brought by Ambaſſadors, or other public Miniſters, or in which a Conſul or Vice-conſul, ſhall be a party. And the trial of iſſues in fact in the Supreme Court, in all actions at law againſt citizens of the United States, ſhall be by jury. The Supreme Court ſhall alſo have appellate juriſdiction from the circuit courts and courts of the ſeveral States, in the caſes herein after ſpecially provided for: And ſhall have power to iſſue writs of prohibition to the diſtrict courts, when proceeding as courts of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction, and writs of *mandamus*, in caſes warranted by the principles and uſages of law, to any courts appointed, or perſons holding office, under the authority of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That all the beforementioned courts of the United States, ſhall have power to iſſue writs of *ſcire facias*, *habeas corpus*, and all other writs not ſpecially provided for by ſtatute, which may be neceſſary for the exerciſe of their reſpective juriſdictions, and agreeable to the principles and uſages of law. And that either of the juſtices of the Supreme Court, as well as judges of the diſtrict courts, ſhall have power to grant writs of *habeas corpus* for the purpoſe of an enquiry into the cauſe of commitment.—*Provided*, that writs of *habeas corpus*, ſhall in no caſe extend to priſoners in goal, unleſs where they are in cuſtody, under or by colour of the authority of the United States, or are committed for trial before ſome court of the ſame, or are neceſſary to be brought into court to teſtify.

And be it further enacted, That all the ſaid courts of the United States, ſhall have power in the trial of actions at law, on motion and due notice thereof being given, to require the parties to produce books or writings in their poſſeſſion or power, which contain evidence pertinent to the iſſue, in caſes and under circumſtances where they might be compelled to produce the ſame by the ordinary rules of proceeding in chancery: and if a plaintiff ſhall fail to comply with ſuch order, to produce books or writings, it ſhall be lawful for the courts reſpectively, on motion, to give the like judgment for the defendant as in caſes of nonſuit, and if a defendant ſhall fail to comply with ſuch order, to produce books or writings, it ſhall be lawful for the courts reſpectively, on motion as aforeſaid, to give judgment againſt him or her by default.

And be it further enacted, That ſuits in equity ſhall not be ſuſtained in either of the courts of the United States, in any caſe where plain, adequate and complete remedy may be had at law.

And be it further enacted, That all the ſaid courts of the United States ſhall have power to grant new trials, in caſes where there has been a trial by jury for reaſons for which new trials have been uſually granted in courts of law; and ſhall have power to impoſe and adminiſter all neceſſary oaths or affirmations, and to puniſh by fine or impriſonment, at the diſcretion of ſaid courts, all contempts of authority in any cauſe or hearing before the ſame; and to make and eſtabliſh all neceſſary rules for the orderly conducting buſineſs in the ſaid courts, provided ſuch rules are not repugnant to the laws of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That, when in a circuit court, judgment upon a verdict in a civil action ſhall be entered, execution may on motion of either party, at the diſcretion of the court, and on ſuch conditions for the ſecurity of the adverſe party as they may judge proper, be ſtayed forty-two days from the time of entering judgment, to give time to file in the Clerks office of ſaid court, a petition for a new trial. And if ſuch petition be there filed within the ſaid term of forty-two days, with a certificate thereon from either of the judges of ſuch court, that he allows the ſame to be filed, which certificate he may make or refuſe at his diſcretion, execution ſhall of courſe be further ſtayed to the next ſeſſion of ſaid court. And if a new trial be granted, the former judgment ſhall be thereby rendered void.

(To be continued.)

EXTRACT.

OF PAYING DEBTS.—Owe no man any thing.

Economy is a matter of experience—the converſation and advice of a friend may be highly advantageous to the young, who need inſtruction. The principle of juſtice is unfolded, and the practice of it eſtabliſhed by the communications and approbation of one in whom they confide—Next to the teſtimony of a good conſcience in our favor, the teſtimony of a friend is the beſt defence againſt unjuſtifiable compliances with pernicious cuſtoms—The ſecrecy which ſome affect with regard to their affairs, declining all communications on the ſubject, often leads to diſtreſs which timely counſel might have prevented.

There are falſe, but plauſible maxims, which a friend might unmaſk—there are propenſities, ſeemingly generous, which he might check—there are conſequences which he might foreſee, and in the ſpirit of meekneſs foretel; there is a ſenſe of juſtice at the bottom of the heart, which he might rouſe, and provoke to break through every obſtacle.—"Faithful (in this ſenſe) are the wonnds of a friend"—Happy is the young man who is favored with a friend, whoſe penetration may prove a lamp to his feet, and a guide to his path.—

There is a magnanimity of ſpirit in giving, and receiving advice which few poſſeſs; but like other virtues may be acquired.

☞ *WANTED, to complete Files of this paper, numbers 30, 40, 43, 44, 46, and 48: Six pence each will be paid for either of thoſe numbers at the office of the Editor.* October 24.

Publiſhed by JOHN FENNO, No. 9, MAIDEN-LANE, near the *Oſwego-Market*, NEW-YORK.—[3 dol. yr. an.]